- 33. (new) The method according to claim 31, in which the light emission intensity quencher is selected from the group consisting of a colorimetric assay specific for lipids or proteins.
- 34. (new) The method according to claim 31, in which the donor comprises a cholesteryl ester having a fluorescent label wherein said label blocks cholesteryl esterase activity and does not block cholesteryl ester transfer protein activity.
- 35. (New) A method for measuring activity of a protein that transports substances among donor/acceptor substances comprising
 - (a) obtaining a sample comprising said protein
- (b) incubating said sample with (i) a donor substance labeled with a light emitter wherein light emitted from said light emitter increases with increasing activity of said protein and (ii) a light emission intensity quencher, wherein quenching of light emission intensity by said quencher increases with concentration of protein endogenously present in said sample, wherein said quencher acts as a normalization factor and
 - (c) detecting light emission intensity to determine activity of said protein.
- 36. (new) The method according to claim 35, in which the donor particle comprises a fluorescent lipid.
- 37. (new) The method according to claim 35, in which the light emission intensity quencher is selected from the group consisting of a turbidimetric assay specific for protein or lipid.
- 38. (new) The method according to claim 35, in which the donor is a cholesteryl ester having a fluorescent label wherein said label blocks cholesteryl esterase activity and does not block cholesteryl ester transfer protein activity.